| | In Berlin (1929) | In Prussia, without Berlin (1929). | In Buda-pest (1929). | In Hungary, without Budapest (1929) | In Warsaw (1927). | In Poland, without Warsaw (1927). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With the Jews . | 8-1 | 12-7 | 9-1 | 13-8 | 16-8 | 20-3 |
| „ „ non- | 10-9 | 20-7 | 19-6 | 26-2 | 23*8 | 37-1 |

The difference in the birth-rate between the capital and the rest of the country is smaller with the Jews, because also outside the capitals they are mainly city-dwellers.

(b) *Middle Classes and Proletariat*

In most countries the economic and educational level of the Jews is, on the whole, superior to that of their neighbours, and everywhere the birth-rate is now highest among the poor. In the big towns of Central Europe, however, the difference has diminished in the course of the last thirty or forty years; in Hamburg, in 1890-1894, the birth-rate in the rich district of Harvestehude was 24*5 per cent, and in the poor district of Billwaerder-Ausschlag 49-9, while the corresponding figures for 1926 were 104 and 13-7. With the political and cultural rise the industrial labour classes,

whose birth-rate largely determines that of the cities, have shown, of recent years, a tendency to practise birth-control almost as much as the middle classes.

### (c) *Celibacy and Late Marriages*

(i) *Celibacy**—The birth-rate is reduced still further by celibacy and late marriages. As shown in Table VII, the marriage-rate is everywhere lower with the Jews than the non-Jews; and the difference is even greater than would appear from these figures, as children form a smaller per-centage of the Jewish population, which thus includes a higher proportion of persons of marriageable age. The per-centage of those unmarried in the various age-groups among Jews and non-Jews supplies a more reliable standard of comparison.